









# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Personal.

William Kiekey and family, of Kiekey's Station, drove in on Monday and returned home Tuesday afternoon.

W. H. Austin and wife, and J. H. Griswold, of San Francisco, who have been here looking at the Dunderberg mine, left for home on Monday.

B. Terry was up from Antelope on Tuesday, and went home on Gelatt's stage on Wednesday.

J. Edmiston and wife, of Sonora, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. David Hays, left for home on Monday. Mrs. Hays and family accompanying them as far as Douglas on the Sonora road.

Mrs. Wiggins and daughter, and Chas. Elliott, of Lodi, who have been spending the summer at the Elliott ranch, left for Lodi yesterday.

Charles Summers and family arrived from Long Valley last evening.

T. B. Riekey has been in town this week. The Hutton and Sinnamon families, who have been camping at Twin Lakes, returned home yesterday.

R. S. Mier is now in San Francisco and will not return until about the middle of October.

Mrs. Sam Fales came down from the Springs on Thursday, and returned home yesterday.

Lon Murphy and family, and Mrs. Ebi returned from the Lakes on Tuesday. Brock and Jesse Summers came over from Mono Mills yesterday.

Mrs. J. Langrell, of Mono Lake, is visiting Mrs. Judge Virden.

**BE REASONABLE.**—A meeting has been called by some Bodites, to be held at Miners' Union Hall in that town to-night, to consult on Mono county interests, with a view, we believe, of bringing such interests to the attention of the next Legislature and Congress. One of the subjects that will be brought before the meeting will be the building of a road into Yosemite Valley, and it is said that a proposition will be made to ask Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to build it with. We should be reasonable in our petition, as we asked for only \$50,000 from the State for that purpose, and we cannot expect Congress, as long as the great Indiana objection is "on deck," to appropriate any such sum, nor can we consistently ask our next Congressman, Hon. John F. Davis, to ask for a thing he cannot hope to obtain. Ask for a reasonable amount, and if that should not be sufficient to complete the road, then ask for more from the next Congress. We need not look for any appropriation from this Congress. Our only hope is in the one to be elected in November.

**MONO LAKE FRUIT.**—Ex-Supervisor A. F. Hector has been experimenting with fruit on his ranch at Mono Lake, and so far has been quite successful. He has four large apple trees which this year bore more than the limbs could hold without being propped up, but the crop did not do him much good outside of satisfying him that such fruit can be raised on his place, as the Indians, or others, helped themselves to the fruit whenever he had to leave home. The early Astrachan were prolific; but the Baldwins have not yet matured. He had a few of the Wealthy and Yellow Transparent—all of good size and flavor. He had some Russian Apricots, Marion and Imperial Plums, and also French prunes, enough to satisfy him that they can be raised about the Lake. The success of Mr. Hector's effort in this line should incite the Mono Lake farmers to set out orchards. They would have a home market at good prices for every pound of fruit they can raise.

**FIRE MEETING.**—At a meeting of citizens held at Bryant's Hall on Monday evening, A. F. Bryant was called to the Chair, and W. O. Parker elected Secretary. On motion P. G. Hughes was elected Fire Warden, to examine all stove pipes, chimneys, etc., in town, and when necessary request the owners to put them in good order and condition, to prevent fire. It was resolved to have a ball on the evening of Admission Day and the ladies were requested to furnish refreshments, the proceeds to be paid into the Fire Fund for fire department purposes. The Secretary was requested to correspond with San Francisco firms relative to procuring fire apparatus. The meeting showed that our people are alive to the importance of protecting our town from fire, and entertainments will be given frequently for the purpose of swelling the Fire Fund to goodly proportions.

**QUIET.**—Labor Day—Monday, was a very quiet one. The Court House was deserted, and the only demonstration made towards its observance, or recognition, was the flying of the CHRONICLE-UNION flag and the taking of a holiday by all connected with this paper. Even the Court House flag was not thrown to the breeze.

**STATE SETTLEMENT.**—Treasurer Joe A. Brown last week settled with the State for its portion of State taxes, and paid into the State Treasury \$3,637.62.

**MARRIED.**—Orin Hampton, brother of Hampton brothers of this place, was married in Sonora on the 28th of August to Miss Maggie J. Patterson, of that place.

**POLITICAL MEETING.**—Hon. John F. Davis, Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people of Bridgeport on next Friday evening. Mr. Davis is a young man, a Native Son of California, talented, a fine speaker, and worthy of a grand reception at the hands of our people, irrespective of party affiliations. We hope to see a large meeting, as it is not every day we have the pleasure of a visit from good speakers; and then again he will convince unbelievers in Republicanism that they are wrong and should this year vote a clean Republican ticket. Mr. Davis is an eloquent speaker and is called on the other side of the mountains the "silver tongued orator of California," and those who do not hear him will miss a treat. We hope to see a good turnout of ladies. Mr. Davis will speak in Benton on Monday, Bodie on Thursday evening, and at Coleville on Saturday evening.

**SOCIAL DANCE.**—An impromptu social dance was given at the Hall last evening in honor of Admission Day. The ladies provided the supper, and Mrs. A. F. Bryant presided over the ice cream table and did a good business, taking in about \$30. No charge was made for entrance, a collection being taken for the music. The proceeds were for the Fire Fund and amounted to some \$70 we hear. The attendance was not large, the ladies predominating, but a good time was had.

**THE DEMOCRAT.**—The Democratic County Central Committee met in Bodie on Thursday and decided to have no convention, and authorized the Committee to make up a ticket. The question is, can a Committee do these things under the new election law and have their nominees go on the official ticket? We think they cannot.

**REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.**—The Republican County Committee met at Bodie on last Saturday evening and called a Primary election to be held on the 24th, and a Convention at Bridgeport on the 29th, to nominate county officers.

**THANKS.**—We thank David T. Day, of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, for a copy of the "Mineral Resources of the United States" for 1889 and 1890.

**ON DIT.**—That a young lady, well known in Bridgeport social circles, will be married about the 15th of this month.

**METHODIST CONFERENCE.**—The late Methodist Conference at Bishop, was, according to the Bishop Register, a very interesting meeting. The Conference could not find any one to take the Bodie and Bridgeport circuit, which will have to be supplied in the future. Rev. T. L. Bradley was sent to Lovelocks, but Rev. G. B. Hinkle was returned to Coleville, where he is highly esteemed. Rev. Albion goes to Greenville, and Rev. Wilson, whom our people have heard of, has been sent to Susanville, where, we trust, he will be able to find some "nice people." The Conference recommended Rev. Albion to the Colorado Conference, and Rev. Bradley, and J. H. Brooks to Indian Mission Conference. In the appropriating of funds, Coleville and other places get \$350, but Bodie is put down for \$100, the lowest in the lot.

The people of Nevada are making fools of themselves over the silver question and hurting the cause they are fighting for. The Republicans had two State Conventions, at one no Harrison Electors were nominated, but it nominated Newlands, of San Francisco, for Congress. The other Convention nominated Harrison Electors as follows: D. L. Bliss, A. C. Cleveland and J. B. Farrell, Woodburn was nominated for Congress. The coming election will make Nevada still more ridiculous and despicable in the estimation of the people of the United States.

## ANOTHER SHEEP ORDINANCE DECISION.

The Supreme Court, in the case of N. B. Whittaker vs. Tuolumne County, has decided the Sheep Ordinance of that county valid. Whittaker sued the county for \$200, contending that the sheep ordinance of that county, imposing a license on the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep, was unlawful and void. The lower Court decided in favor of the County, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. This is the third time, we believe, the Supreme Court has decided Sheep Ordinances providing for such licenses are Constitutional.

### Not so Poor.

Previous to the death of Cyrus W. Field the papers were filled with sympathetic articles in regard to his dying a penniless man; without a dollar to his name. His will was filed in White Plains, N. Y. He gave \$50,000 in trust for the maintenance of his insane daughter, Alice D. Field. All his relics relative to the laying of the Atlantic cable he gave to the Historical Society. The remainder of his estate goes to the children. The estate is valued at \$350,000, and there is an additional \$300,000 for life insurance policies. There are lots of people who would like to be as poor as he was.

**HORSES AND MULES.**—On Wednesday Charles Elliott, of Elliott Bros., took with him to his Lodi home, from his Bridgeport ranch, a band of horses and mules, for which they always find a good market on the other side, as they raise good animals.

### Right or Wrong.

Which will ye have? It does seem as if some folks prefer to have the last condition of the liver rather than the first. They perpetually do themselves with purgatives totally without virtue as alternatives of liver trouble. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the successful candidate for the people's choice, and yet, popular and well known as it is, there are unfortunately who keep on trying the drastic remedies of former days. It is to the intelligent portion of the public that the well known and longer tried properties of the Bitters appeal. Reason should be guided by experience in the matter of medication. "The best guide to our feet is the lamp of experience," said a great patriot of the early revolutionary period, and the exclamation is pregnant with truth. For over a third of a century the Bitters daily has met with the endorsement of people suffering from liver complaint, indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, debility and troubles accompanied by dyspepsia. Latterly it has declared itself and been thoroughly approved as a remedy for "a gripe."

### NEW TO-DAY.

#### REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION IS hereby called to assemble at Bridgeport on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating County Candidates, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

**PRIMARY ELECTION.** For the purpose of selecting Delegates to the above Convention are requested to be held at the following named places on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892, between the hours of 1 P. M., and Sundown.

Delegates to be chosen according to the following apportionment:

Bodie East	7
Bodie West	6
Bridgeport	5
Benton	4
Lundy	3
Vernon	3
Antelope	3
Coleville	3

Officers of Election, and places for holding polls are as follows:

Bodie East—Engine House—Inspector, A. S. Burnley. Judges, A. S. Burnley, Geo. Delury, Bodie West—Mining's Shop—Inspector, Hugh Gorman. Judges, A. Arrill, Lester Bell. Bridgeport—Bryant's Hall—Inspector, H. L. Leavitt. Judges, F. Kirkwood, C. E. Wederitz. Benton—Shimmin's Store—Inspector, John Tucker. Judges, J. P. Millner, Wm. Shimmin. Lundy—Stewart & Taylor's Hall—Inspector, W. P. Onket. Judges, Wm. Stewart, R. G. Montrose. Vernon—Frazier House, Mono Lake—Inspector, Peter Wilson. Judges, Thos. S. Weaver, J. H. Sturgeon. Antelope—Barnett's Hotel—Inspector, Geo. Chichester. Judges, Louis Gullickson, Martin Shields. Clinton—School House—Inspector, B. T. Brown. Judges, A. P. Sayre, Thos. C. Sharp.

Ordered that the test of suffrage, at the primaries, be as follows: "Are you a Republican, and will you support the Republican Nominees at the ensuing election?"

Dated at Bodie, September 3, 1892.

E. L. REESE, Chairman. GEO. DELURY, Secretary.

## Catch A Marmoset in the Hudson.

An exchange says that while Miss Alice Cutler, daughter of George W. Cutler, of Rhinecliff, was fishing in the Hudson off the point, she caught a queer specimen of what appeared to be a marmoset. The head and neck were perfect counterparts of those of the human species. The face and neck were a jet black, light blue eyes and red lips. The head was covered with a heavy growth of woolly hair.

## THE

### Mountain Resort

OF THE

### Pacific Coast

has at last been located 320 miles north of San Francisco in the most picturesque portion of the Sacramento cañon in sight of Mount Shasta and at the foot of the wonderful Castle Crags, for which

## THE TAVERN OF CASTLE CRAGS

is named. This location, at the confluence of the Sacramento River and Soda Creek has been chosen after mature deliberation as the most attractive spot on the Shasta Route. The all important item of rates is within the popular range, namely, \$14 per week, and the tavern is

### UNDER THE DEL MONTE MANAGEMENT.

As a few of the attractions, there may be named the high, dry, mountain air, magnificent scenery, nighting possibilities, mountain peaks, lakes and wild cañons easily accessible by saddle trails, excellent hotel accommodations, etc., etc.

GEO. SCHONEWALD, MANAGER.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

### GELATT'S

### BRIDGEPORT

### LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA. (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and Holbrook's, CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

## ROUND VALLEY & MONO MILLS TOLL ROAD.

### RATES OF TOLLS.

Horse and buggy—round trip	\$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1.00
Each additional pair of animals	.50
Horseman	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Hogs and sheep, each	.10
Loose stock, each	.05
Empty teams—half price.	

Jy9 3m J. L. C. SHERWIN, Proprietor.

## EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	\$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1.00
Each additional pair of animals	.50
Horseman	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Hogs and sheep, each	.10
Loose stock, each	.05
Empty teams—half-price.	

## BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road. All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	\$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1.00
Each additional pair of animals	.50
Horseman	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Hogs and sheep, each	.10
Loose stock, each	.05
Empty teams—half-price.	

## ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

### RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	\$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1.00
Each additional pair of animals	.50
Horseman	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Hogs and sheep, each	.10
Loose stock, each	.05
Empty teams—half-price.	

Jy9 4 J. WILLIAM PRICE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A FRESH AND

## GENERAL

## ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

## OF GOODS

## AT THE

## LOWEST CASH PRICES.

## D. HAYS & BRO.

## CHEAP CASH STORE,

## AT THE

## POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

## BRIDGEPORT.

## EVERY DESCRIPTION

## OF GOODS

## REDUCED TO

## BEDROCK PRICES.

## A. F. BRYANT.

## JOE A. BROWN.

General Merchandise,  
Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and  
Cartridges,  
Stationery, etc., etc.

### TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

### THIS PAPER

IS OVER ONE A YEAR.

### THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SERRA NIVA DE CALIFORNIA

IN CALIFORNIA

## SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR, AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

1892. STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1892

Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties,

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1892.

\$2,500 Premiums. \$1,100 Purses.

For Particulars See Pamphlet Premium List.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBT. LOVE, E. ROBINSON, BERT. RHINE, J. L. C. SHERWIN,  
C. A. WALTERS, T. F. A. CONNELLY, F. McIVER, A. H. ALLEN.

ROBT. LOVE, President. C. W. CRAIG, Secretary. HENRY RHINE, Treasurer.



## STRANGE PIETY.

Singular Manifestations Occasioned by Religious Excitement.

Strange Scenes Witnessed Among the Southern Negroes During Their Revivals—The Religious Servant Viewed with Distrust.

The different aspects of religion are as diverse as the workings of the human mind. And there is no belief advanced, no matter how absurd its dogmas, that will not find some votaries to worship at its shrine. The negro Christianity in the south is a queer combination of ignorance, superstition and faith. In a bushel of their foolish beliefs one finds only a small grain of truth. In fact, it would seem they had notified their former fetishism into a kind of benighted Christianity.

As a matter of truth, a southern negro's piety has little influence on his everyday life. Some of the biggest rogues and most immoral are the loudest singers in the "meetin'" and no thought of the incongruity of their lives ever strikes them. Perhaps the doctrine that prevails among them to a large extent induces this contrast; for many believe that "once in grace, always in grace." So a subsequent lapse into sin is not supposed to have any unfortunate consequences.

Many southern housekeepers regard their servants' efforts at "gettin' religion" with horror. For, contrary to what one would suppose, those who "belong ter de church" are generally the least reliable. And their methods of winning salvation are anything but pleasant. In the first place, they imagine that all conversions are the result of sudden revelation. In this revelation, they are supposed to be transported out of the flesh and to visit, in the spirit, another world. All this takes place while the body is said to remain dormant in a trance.

On awakening, some tell marvelous tales of the sights they have seen, describing graphically the golden glories of the New Jerusalem and the cavernous sulphur pits of hell. Others speak of familiar conversations with the Saviour. And these tales, says the New York Advertiser, ludicrous as they generally are, often border on the blasphemous.

Of course, one must accept the religious fervor for ever having been in a trance at all. But evidently their overwrought nerves and the unnatural state of mind into which they work themselves contribute to render their hallucinations a reality.

Sometimes it really does happen that the negro, when worked up by a revival, faints from sheer exhaustion. Again, in their frenzy and shouting, they violently pound their brethren, and occasionally this excited state of piety leads to a "knock-down and drag-out" fight. Some almost tear their clothing to pieces in their excitement.

To a northern reader this state of ignorance may seem strange. Yet in the city of New York there is a large class whose ignorance is as dense, and who need the missionary as much as their negro brethren in the south.

## CIGARETTE FIENDS.

Among Them Are a Great Many of the Gentler Sex.

"I know several girls who smoke cigarettes," a New York Herald reporter heard a pretty damsel say, "and it doesn't hurt them a bit. I smoke one every day after dinner—just one little delicate one, don't you know, with a holder. Lots of women do it, only they won't own up."

Having ascertained where they usually get them, the reporter called at the place and incidentally mentioned the matter.

"Oh, yes, we sell a good many cigarettes to ladies," said a woman in charge of that branch. "They usually come in with some excuse that they want them for somebody else, and this may be true, but that is none of our business. Very often gentlemen buy cigarettes for ladies. How do I know? Well, they are always more particular and dainty of choice. That is why they come here. They pay fifty cents to one dollar a package for the best—for themselves they get the cheaper kind at the nearest cigar store anywhere. Men don't know how to smoke cigarettes—that is, few know. They smoke out of doors. To enjoy a cigarette properly one should lie down, or at least recline in an easy posture, in the quiet of a comfortable room. To the easy smokers should be brought a mind thoroughly composed, and under these conditions of relaxation a good cigarette is thoroughly enjoyable and beneficial."

## Mines That Are Lost.

Everywhere throughout the west are lost mines. Every state and territory that has gold or silver has several of them. Around each there clings a halo of romance. The lost Potosi mine on the Colorado desert is the latest to have an inn and be noticed by the press. There is a lost Cabin mine near Crater Lake, in Oregon; Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and New Mexico have lost mines of some sort or other, all rich, and locked in the depths of the Navajo reservation in Arizona is another lost mine. Men with guns and picks and burros steal in from time to time in quest of the latter. Sometimes in referring to the various lost mines they are singularly frank, until the problem is made harder to solve, as to just what they are.

## Caution for Sensation.

There is in Paris a class of suicides who make every arrangement for studied effect. They are known to the police as suicides a sensation. To spite some persons and make themselves shudderingly remembered, all the detail is thought out. Numberless letters of farewell are written, an elaborate will is prepared, the rooms are put in order, and the best clothes are donned. Poison or the fumes of charcoal are prepared by this class, the revolver or bowie knife is polished, the features too much and spoil the effect. And this form of suicide seems to be largely on the increase.

## FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS.

A Remarkable Slab Recently Discovered in New England.

An interesting account is given by the Hartford, Conn. Times of the discovery at a depth of one hundred and thirty feet, in the freestone quarries at Portland, of eight new and sharply defined specimens of fossil footprints made by some huge creature of the earlier periods of the planet's history. It seems that Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., will possess the slab on which this huge creature imprinted his tracks, millions of years ago, when the substance was sand and oozy mud, since hardened into stone. Prof. William North Rice of the Wesleyan has purchased the slab for (it is said) one hundred dollars. It is ten and one half feet long by two feet wide, and about an inch thick. The most sharply defined tracks are those that were made by the creature's hind feet—the others being lighter, as if he had but lightly touched the smooth surface with his fore feet—if fore feet they could be called; for this giant creature, as much bird as crocodile, apparently hadn't any true fore feet. This particular family, a kind of iguanodon (named by Hitchcock Anhehnus deweyanus), seems to be virtually unknown in the geology of their parts of the world, and to be limited, as to its fossil tracks, strictly to the Connecticut valley, whose sand stones are so rich in other fossil footprints. These huge and ugly creatures of an age of the Mesozoic period, a time of strange animal formations, stood up on their hind legs, and, in moving, had a long stride. They had ugly teeth in their bills or jaws, and must have been formidable fellows, even to the ugly and thricorned animals, flying, running, swimming, jumping, among whom they lived. As there were then no human beings on earth there was no great danger from such creatures as iguanodons and the hundred other strangely made and monstrous forms of animal life abounding here in the Connecticut valley. The river itself at that time was probably a bay, or arm of the sea, up to Hartford. The weather was hot and the air murky and steamy and doubtless filled with unpleasant noises in the battle of life. These iguanodons or bird-lizards, varied much in size—some being thirty to fifty feet in size, others not larger than a house cat. These newly found tracks are said to be those of a creature which was the first that has been recognized by its fossil tracks as a quadruped.

## BREAD EATEN IN RUSSIA.

It Looks Like Petrified Turf and Is as Hard as Granite.

James Edgar, of Minneapolis, who was interested with the distribution of food sent over by this country to the famine-stricken peasants in the Volga district, some two months ago, has returned to New York after having satisfactorily discharged the important duty he had voluntarily assumed.

"I visited all the principal cities in the stricken district," said Mr. Edgar, "and established agencies in each place for the distribution of the food. After appointing the agents I traveled through the smaller villages and saw for myself the suffering of those starving peasants. It is impossible for one who has not seen them as they are to form any idea of their helpless, horrible condition. They were actually starving when the gift of the American people reached them. The only thing they could get to eat was black bread, and there was not even enough of that to go around."

Mr. Edgar showed the reporter a piece of this substance which he had brought over with him. It looked like petrified black turf. The crust was almost as hard as granite, and could not be broken with the fingers. One of the ingredients of the compound, as Mr. Edgar explained it, was ground sawdust. Broken barley, oats, rye and resinous bark that had first been reduced to a pulp were the other ingredients.

"This is the substance," said Mr. Edgar, "that these unfortunate people have lived on exclusively for months."

## THEY FIGHT IN JAPAN.

The Noble Art Is Practiced and Taught in That Land.

"The noble art of self-defense," as practiced in Japan, has just been lucidly explained by a Japanese gentleman in a lecture delivered in the hall of the Society of Arts. The science was first brought from China in the sixteenth century, and is now taught in the numerous schools all over the country.

At Tokio, says the Gallipoli Messenger, where the chief institution is situated, thousands of young men annually undergo a course of training, and all the policemen of the city are compelled to show efficiency in the art before they are engaged. The science differs from the British system of self-defense in that it seeks to obtain victory by ingenuity and expertness, coupled with a knowledge of certain anatomical facts, rather than by mere force. Some practical experiments with the interesting science were given by two Japanese gentlemen, who, despite the fact that they professed themselves mere novices, illustrated in a very striking way the ingenuity of the Japanese method of overcoming an enemy. Altogether it was a most interesting evening, and if the Japan society goes on as well as it has commenced, it will make a name for itself.

## A Great Irrigation Scheme.

Yuma's great canal is the most gigantic irrigation enterprise as yet taken in hand in Arizona. To tunnel through a hill or mountain side so as to take the water of the Colorado without damming the stream, which is the present plan and that recommended by the English irrigation engineers, then to bring the water down on both sides of the river, with an aqueduct across the Gila, so as to irrigate the two million acres of rich land lying adjacent to Yuma in Arizona, California, Sonora and Lower California; in fact to build this canal ninety miles in length, one hundred feet in width at the bottom and twelve feet deep is not the work of an hour nor the task of a child, and yet this is but the outline of this great work, all of which is going to be done, and that, too, in the near future.

## HISTORIC RUINS.

Casa Grande to Be Reproduced at the Columbian Exposition.

Arizona to Have Headquarters in a Structure Built in Imitation of the Famous Adobe Pile Which Guarded a Lost City.

Picturesque and romantic ruins are going to be erected at the world's fair by the people of Arizona. William O'Neill, president of the board of world's fair managers for the territory, is in the city with the plans and specifications. The ruins will be used as a territorial building by the Arizona commission and will contain its exhibit. They will be a fac simile reproduction of the famous Casa Grande in the southern portion of the territory. This adobe structure is perhaps the most remarkable of the ruins in North America, and, in fact, is the only remains of aboriginal architecture on the continent, barring, of course, the government building in Chicago.

The Casa Grande was first visited by Europeans in 1538 by Cabeza de Vaca, and his followers of the ill-fated Ponce de Leon expedition. Four years later Coronado, during his expedition to the southwest, made it his headquarters. Then, as now, not even a tradition as to the race that built it remained among the surrounding tribes. The building was once the main gateway to an immense walled city, the ruins of which still cover the plains, and to such an extent that in the accurate estimation of scientists the city's population must have exceeded a hundred thousand. The remains of vast irrigating ditches and cemented reservoirs are found in the vicinity of the ruined city. Some Englishmen having money cleaned one of the irrigating ditches last year, and reclaimed one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land.

The prehistoric ruins of Casa Grande are between five and six stories high and fifty feet square. They are composed of sun-dried brick, with heavy buttressed walls, and, like all the other ancient ruins in that country, bear evidences of having been destroyed by fire, for the charred remains of rafters still cling to the walls. All about for miles and miles are strewn broken pottery, arrow heads and stone axes, which tell scientists that one day thousands of years ago that city blazed with fire and was deserted by a panic-stricken people. Casa Grande is the most famous feature of all those old sun-baked ruins, and its unknown origin, the sudden and unaccountable flight and dissolution of the inhabitants of the city it guarded and the deep mystery which has clung to it for ages make it one of the most interesting subjects of scientific investigation. It will be, perhaps, on its reproduction at the fair, the most interesting building in which any of the states or territories will make headquarters.

The exhibit of Arizona, anyway, will be one long-continued delight in the way of curiosities. Besides the exhibits of minerals, semi-tropical fruits and other products of the territory, Mr. O'Neill says there will be a magnificent display of petrified woods, better even than the one shown at the Paris exposition. Then there will be added another curio in the shape of the largest mass of meteoric iron ever discovered. It was found in the northern end of the territory. There will be a complete display of the recently-discovered onyx.

## KNOW THE TROOPERS.

The Southern Landlord Had Heard of "Them Fellers" Before.

Here is another advance agent story which is amusing, if true.

The agent entered the office of a one-horse hotel in a "runt" town down south, and presenting his card asked how many the hostelry could accommodate, says The Stage.

The landlord looked at the pasteboard scrutinizingly, and after a painful pause asked: "Wot kind o' troopers be they?"

"Minstrels."

"Meen-strels, eh! An' may I make so bold as to ax wot kind of a troop them be? Wot's their line o' foolin', an' how many on 'em is ther?"

"Didn't you ever hear of minstrels, my dear sir? Elegant first part, sitting ground in a semicircle on red plush chairs, orchestra on an elevation in the background, all of 'em blacked up and covered with diamonds, singing funny songs, etc."

"Oh! that's what meen-strels is, eh?" as his face lighted up. "I've seen 'em afore. All right, I can take 'em John!" shouting to the hotel factotum across the room, "there's another lot of 'em 'ere blackened troopers a comin', so I guess you'd better go and cook up some o' them stopper corks."

## Relics of the First Congress.

Philadelphia's contribution to the Pennsylvania exhibit at the world's fair will include a number of articles of great historic interest. Among them are the desk and chairs used in the continental congress, and the celebrated portraits of the signers of the declaration of independence. In the art exhibit, which promises to be large, will appear the very valuable painting: "The Festival of the Brides of Venice," by Giacomo Giacomelli, and a mosaic picture, representing the discovery of the remains of St. Marcus, the patron saint of Venice. The latter contains more than a million pieces and required in its making seven years of patient work.

## New York at the Fair.

The New York state world's fair commissioners, who were recently in Chicago, have returned from their trip strongly impressed with the development of the Columbian world's fair up to date. Commissioner James W. Tappin, who was a member of the New York delegation visiting Chicago, says that the way the New York delegation was treated in Chicago was not only flattering and hospitable, but thoroughly earnest and showed the disposition of the world's fair authorities to give the exhibit of New York a place to which she is entitled among the great states.

## HUMAN TIGERS.

Bloody Deeds Performed by Feroocious Africans.

Disguised in the Skins of Wild Beasts They Waylay and Feast Upon the Bodies of Lone Travelers.

This simulation of lycanthropy, says a letter from Africa in Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine, is known here by the name of "Kuyon," which has been translated into Krovboy English as the man tiger, although the practice is not wholly confined to men. The Krovboy English name is a misnomer, as it is well known that no tigers exist in Africa, but it is also a well-known fact that there are man-eating leopards. In one month, in a district comprising some twenty square miles, more than twenty people were killed by the leopards. At first the writer was very sceptical as to the power of this animal to carry off human beings, but that power has been fully substantiated. It is also a well-known fact that human beings disguised in leopards' skins have simulated the ways of these animals, and, like them, lay in wait to destroy their fellow creatures.

Several malefactors have been convicted and executed by the authorities for this crime, and when brought to trial the skin and different articles employed have been produced in most cases. The man or woman who assumes this part must kill seven (a magical number among the natives) living animals, including the human species, dogs, fowls, deer, etc. After this he can render himself invisible and be invulnerable. The first thing he must possess is a complete leopard skin, and then in the darkness of night he must make the small tomahawk he carries and the spikes used on the hands. These are made out of a gun that has killed seven people, temporal with blood freshly drawn from himself. At full moon he must hold a vigil alone, by the banks of a broad stream, and watch steadily the reflections of the moon's image in the water, during which time the novice is supposed to see wonderful visions and obtain supernatural strength.

Then, lying in wait for his prey after the manner of the leopards, he pounces upon the unwary victim, tearing open his throat and drinking his life blood. The lycanthrope then proceeds to dismember the body of his victim, pulling off by main force thumbs, big toes, and flesh between the eyes, and then tearing open the still quivering body to obtain the heart. The latter is eaten. When the body is anointed with the fat about the entrails it is supposed to confer invincibility.

Strangers and women passing alone on the road are the usual victims. The writer was present in Mayumba with Mr. Evans when a native of Camma was traced and caught in the bush after suspicions had been aroused, owing to the slaughter of two other Camma men. As the Europeans had no jurisdiction and the native chiefs of Mayumba decided they could not interfere, the man was sent on to his own people, and was afterward executed there for a similar offense shortly after his arrival.

Here in the interior, in order to prevent the spread of the Kuyon, the skin of every leopard killed is cut into narrow strips and divided among the elders of the place. Quite recently, however, I was in a native village and saw the leopard-skin spikes hollowed to receive the fingers. A small wedge-shaped tomahawk was attached thereto through a hole in the wooden handle, which was plentifully bedaubed with blood. The Kuyon's disguise had been found secreted in a hollow tree, and I was present at the confession and death. It was a woman named Aroveda, about forty years old. She confessed to the murder of three men and one woman, and regretted that she had not been able to find more victims to make up the magic total of seven.

She was of fragile appearance and it seemed physically impossible that she had done the deeds imputed to and confessed by her. From her appearance, and because of the wild expression of her eyes, I fully believe she was insane, but this, when broached, was scouted by the judge, as she had successfully carried on her household and family duties. Her two children were sold into slavery, the natives having the idea that the offspring of a Kuyon sooner or later attain the same instinct. The husband and family were unanimous in desiring the removal of the children to such a distance that they would be unable to return to the town, and it was only by continued intercessions that they were not executed along with the mother.

Each Kuyon plans individually his schemes and career, and in an experience of over twenty years here in Africa I have known only two cases, both of which were in Gaboon, where two or more persons engaged in concert to perform their ferocious and nefarious murders, and under no circumstances should it be considered an association of members of a secret society.

May not a grinding sense of wrong received without means of paying the aggressor drive some of these people to the verge of madness, or may it not be the result of a hereditary homicidal mania?

## Pious Little Mary.

The Boston Transcript's "Listener" tell a story of a pious little girl who had been taught to keep the Sabbath strictly, and went down with her parents to spend the summer at a house which overlooked a broad stretch of salt water. The very first Sunday after the arrival there the family were setting out for Sunday school when it was discovered that dear little Mary was not present. Her older sister went back after her and found her seated by the window which looked out on the water. Her countenance was very solemn. "Mary," said the sister, "why don't you come along to Sunday school?" "I'm not going to Sunday school to-day," said little Mary. "Why not, please?" "Cause I'm going to sit here and see those wicked people in that sailboat out there tip over and get drowned."

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

## THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

OFFICIAL PRESS.

AND RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.